LOOKS DOUBTFUL

Committee Listen to Sugar Tariff Talk.

PROTECTION AND BOUNTY THE CRY

Oxnard Wants Reciprocity Treaty Abrogated.

Beet Sugar Industry in the United States Needs Protection and Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.-The third day of the tariff hearings was devoted to the sugar schedule. Four interests were reped, the importers, the cane growers, the beet raisers and the refiners. The importers were heard first. John Farr of New York opened the argument. Their recommendations, presented by Mr. Farr,

First-On all sugar testing 75 degrees or less a duty of 1 cent per pound, adding 3 cents per degree to 100 degrees. Second—an additional duty of about a fourth of a cent differential on all sugars above 16 Dutch standard in color, to pre-

vent refiners entering refined sugars at the same duties as raw sugars of the same test. Third-An additional discriminating duty on all sugars from the bounty-paying countries, with authority to the President to raise or lower the duties on goods from those countries as bounties were

countries, with authority to the President to raise of lower the duties on goods from those countries as bounties were raised or lowered.

This scheme, the importers estimated, would yield the Government a revenue of \$5,00,000 a year, the amount of sugar paying duty being about one and a half million tons, and the average polariscope last being 50 degrees.

test being 22 degrees.

In reply to a question, Farr declared that there was no undervaluation of sugars now imported, but owing to the strict interpretation of the law by custom house officials, the tendency was to pay more duty than the law called for. Appraisals were made on the basis of estimated values at Trinidad and other places where there were no market val-

"What would you say," said Mr. Ding-ley, "to the statement furnished by Hen-ry Brown of Massachusetts that the In-

ry brown of Massachusetts that the in-voiced value of all sugar imported in 1898 was an average of 3-10 of a cent a pound under the London valuation?" Mr. Farr considered that statement un-truthful and entirely theoretical. London

truthrol and entirely theoretical. London values were not representative, as Germany had absorbed the business. London prices on cane were merely nominal. Farr was questioned by Payne of New York on the effect of the operation of the American Refining Company on the business. The importer asserted that only in occasional bargains could the American Sugar Refining Company buy its goods cheaper than other firms. Its influence had been to reduce the price of sugar

the sugar trade, explained the difficulties of an ad valorem tariff on sugar and made a plea for a specific system. The change, he said, was unanimously demanded by the trade. Ad valorem valuations are unjust on account of the fluctuations in prices. The sugar schedule had given the Treasury Department more trouble than any other feature of the tariff act now in force. It had been estimated by the department that it would yield a revenue of \$12,00,000, but for the past year the revenue has been less than \$10,000,000, and under existing conditions it would not exceed \$12,00,000 for the current year.

Higher prices for raw sugars would undoubtedly be the result of the schedule desired. Mr. Humphreys continued, but

Higher prices for raw sugars would undoubtedly be the result of the schedule
desired. Mr. Humphreys continued, but
the advance would be so small that it
would not be felt by the average family.
A duty beginning at three-fourths of a
cent at 75 degrees would yield \$12,000,000
revenue. The production of sugar was
now regulated by consumption, and no
reduction in prices could be expected for

several years.

Speaking of bounties, Humphreys de-clared that they were a demoralizing factor in the sugar business of the world. The German Government recently had raised the bounty to something over one-fourth of a cent a pound, which enabled Germany to dispose of all her surplus product. The system was working rain to all the British Islands, so that they must resort to the same scheme or go out of the business. Instead of one-tenth of a cent on bounty sugar imported into this country, the additional duty should be equal to the bounties.

P. J. Smith, another importer, made a

rief argument against ad valorem du-

Colonel J. D. Hill of New York, reprecolone J. D. Hill of New York, repre-senting the Cane Growers' Association of Louislana, was the first to speak for the producers. He argued for a restoration of the duty of the act of 1881. He spoke of the situation produced by the bounty act of 1890, with the duty imposed therein on relined sugar, and finally said if a similar provision could be made in the prospective law, and its permanency be guaranteed, the sugar producers would prefer it; but all things considered, they scaranteed, the sugar producers would prefer it: but all things considered, they asked for a re-enactment of the provis-tors of the act of 1882. He produced fig-ures to show the reduction in the price of refined sugar under the operation of that act at the time when crops were being marketed, to show the benefits to the country at large from borns corner. the country at large from home compe-

In answer to a question by Johnson of North Dakota, Colonel Hill expressed the opinion that with the protection asked the cane and beet sugar industries of the United States could produce enough sugar to supply the consumption of this country. He further declared that he had not the silicitiest doubt if the beauty of 1996. the slightest doubt. If the bounty of 1896 had been continued during the term of years provided for, the sugar growers would have supplied the consumption by the time the bounty period expired.

The cane growers asked:

First—That specific duties dependent on both points once test and color standard.

both polariscopic test and color standard be imposed in lieu of ad valorem duties. Second—That, commencing with 1.40 cts. for sugar testing 25 and under 16, Dutch

imposed to offset them.

Fourth-A proportionate duty on mo

lasses.

Fifth—That the new law have effect from the passage of the act.

Sixth—That reciprocity treaties, if they are adopted, be without injury to the domestic sugar industry, on lines which recognize the overshadowing importance of developing sugar production in the United States, and by such methods as insure a propertion contralers. protection equivalent to that suggested. J. H. Sypher of this city was called by Chairman Dingley, and gave it as his opinion that the cost of refining by the Sugar Trust was not to exceed one-fourth of 1 cent, while the cost of refining in ouisiana would perhaps reach three

sighths of 1 cent.

Mr. Humphreys was recalled and asked the cost of refining sugar, but he said he ild not care to set his opinion against actual refiners. He thought, however, in actual renners. He thought, however, in a general way, that the cost of refining sugars testing % degrees was about as stated by Mr. Sypher, but sugar of lower grade, with more impurities, would, of course, be much higher. For instance, it would cost 1 cent to refine sugar of Si degrees.

Henry T. Oxnard of Grand Island, Neb. president of the American Beet Sugar Society, in behalf of the industry, charged that the present tariff not only failed to give protection to the sugar raisers, but discouraged the investment of additional capital. It has been predicted that under the McKinley law the beet that under the Mckinley law the beet sugar industry would grow rapidly, and three refineries had been built in the administration of that law, but since then the change had deterred new investments. Any schedule on sugar which had been in force since 1890, except that of the Wilson tariff, would permit the increase of beet sugar growing. Beet sugar could be produced in twenty States, and under a proper tariff the United States could in fifteen years raise all the sugar necessary for home consumption. The beet industry protested against rates lower than from 13-4 to 31-2 cents a pound.

Oxnard delivered an argument in favor of a bounty, and proceeded to quote de-

Oxnard delivered an argument in favor of a bounty, and proceeded to quote de-partmental reports and other authorities to show that the country had the climate and the capital required for the produc-tion of all its own sugar. Every other nation, even Sweden, which could supply itself with sugar, had taken every meas-ure to do so. Even little Bulgaria had liberal duties and bounties enforced for this purpose. this purpose.

The cost of labor, uncertainty as to The cost of major, undertainty as to legislation, export bounties in other coun-tries, and the decline in prices were all operating to keep capital out of invest-ment in beet sugar. Germany now pays \$7.22 1-2 and 30.3-10 cents per hundred

ment in beet sugar. Germany now pays \$7.2:1-2 and 30-3:0 cents per hundred pounds export bountles, according to the quality of the sugar, and could afford to sell sugar in New York at 13-12 cents per 100 pounds less than the American producers, and occasionally to sell surplus producers, and occasionally to sell surplus producers below the cost. Give Americans a reasonable bounty, guaranteed to continue for a reasonable time, and it would work wonders. The American was now obliged to compete with African cheap labor, as Egypt in the last fiscal year had sent \$2.25,000 worth of sugar to the United States in British bottoms, which carried no return cargo. With war in Cuba and the Philippines, cutting off supplies from those Islands, Germany was endeavoring to capture the American market. For reasons supposedly commercial, Congress had in 1876 legislated for the free entry of sugar from Hawaii. The treaty had never met with favor with the people, had cost \$4,000,000, and had not greatly increased our exports to that country. The estimated duties remitted by the United States on Hawaiian sugar are \$6,000,000.

He thought it was unjust to encourage

Farr was questioned by Payne of New York on the effect of the operation of the American Befining Company on the business. The importer asserted that only in occasional bargains could the American Sugar Refining Company buy its goods cheaper than other firms. Its influence had been to reduce the price of sugar throughout the world. Under the present differential rate of 3-10 of a cent the importations for the last year had been 55, company boy its goods cheaper than other firms. Its influence had been to reduce the price of sugar throughout the world. Under the present differential rate of 3-10 of a cent the importations for the last year had been 55, company to the condition of the sugar growers, he pointed to the sugar growers, he pointed to the sugar growers in refiners who bought and refined the foreign product, and to the millers of four and others who desired to use sugar in reciprocity agreements to obtain concessions for themselves. The refineries wanted the lowest possible duties on raw and the highest on refined. While, owing the bights of the condition of the treasury, it might not be feasible to re-enact the bounty scheme of 189, he thought it was unjust to encourage these importers at the expense of revenue and our home producers. He urged the abrogation of the agreement.

Speaking of the conflicting interests involved in giving adequate protection to the sugar growers, he pointed to the sugar refiners who bought and refined the foreign product, and to the millers of four and others who desired to use sugar in reciprocity agreements to obtain concessions for themselves. The refineries wanted the lowest possible duties on raw and the highest on refined the foreign product.

he proposed was three-fourths of a cent per pound, one-fourth to go off at the end of each four years, the whole bounty to cease in twelve years.

cease in twelve years.

"Do you believe that a bounty would be permanent?" asked Payne. "You remember in 1894 you opposed it on the ground that it could not be made permanent."

"Yes," replied Oxnard, "I think it would

"Yes," replied Oxnard, "I think it would be permanent, because I believe the Republican party will continue in power."
"Why?" asked Wheeler. "Because it has restored prosperity?"
Oxnard did not reply to this, nor to Payne when he asked facetiously if he believed this because of the encouragement given the Republican party by the beet sugar States and the close squeeze in the Senate.
Oxnard, in answer to questions from

Oxnard, in answer to questions from McMillan, said that the Eastern and the Western refineries had divided the Am-erican market between them and agreed not to infringe on each other's territory, the Hawaiian greaty helping that agree-

Senator Perkins of California presented an argument in favor of the imposition of a specific tax of one and a half cents on imported raw sugars. He showed that he consumption of imported sugar by he United States is about 1,700,000 pounds the United States is about 1.700.000 pounds a year, all of which, if protected, he said, can be produced in a few years within our borders. He showed that the area capable of producing beet sugar was sufficient to more than supply the demand for the United States, and that sugar beets can be raised on soil ranging in character from the alkali plains in Utah to the rich soil of California.

Herbert Myrick, president of the Orange Judd Company, spoke in the interests of the farmer. His argument was exhaustive and was largely devoted to showing the advantages of the production in this country of the sugar consumed here.

Thomas R. Cutler of Utah, a Bishop of the Mormon church, read statistics of imports and exports between the United

the Mormon church, read statistics of imports and exports between the United States and Hawall, showing that the exports from the United States are but 12-4 per cent of the imports, and that Hawalian producers. The sugar imported from Hawall would give employment in the United States to 248,000 men continuously throughout the year.

"Utah has felt the hand of the Sugar Trust." he said. "The moment Utah tries to get into its own market the American Sugar Company of San Francisco

be imposed in lieu of ad valorem duties.

Second—That, commencing with 1.40 cts. for sugar testing 55 and under 16. Dutch standard, the rate be proportionately increased.

Third—That duties equal to export bounties be imposed to offset them.

During the morning session Francis B. Thurber of New York and W. J. McCann of Philadelphia also spoke. Both were subjected to a vigorous cross-questioning by McMillan on the operations of the Sugar Trust.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

SPRECKELS-WATSON. Miss Emma Married Quietly to Grain Merchant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.-Thos. Wat-SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Thos. Watson, a grain merchant well and popularly
known on 'Change, was united in marriage on Wednesday last to Miss Emma
Spreckels, daughter of Claus Spreckels,
the multi-millionaire gugar king.

The weddling was a quiet one. In fact
it was solemnized away from San Francisco and without the knowledge of any
great number of the friends of either
party.

As one of the heirs to the Spreckels millions it might have been expected that her wedding would be supereminently the social event of the season. Her position in society was such that her many friends will be surprised to learn that the wedding was as unostentatious an affair as it was possible for a wedding to be as it was possible for a wedding to be. There were no bridesmaids, no elaborate There were no bridesmuids, no elaborate wedding trousseau, no costly presents, no wedding breakfast, no reception.

The affair was not even preceded by any formal announcement, and it remained for the friends of the bridegroom to make public the fact yesterday.

The wedding ceremony was performed on Wednesday afternoon last at Trinity—piscopal Church vestry in San Jose, by the rector, Rev. J. B. Wakefield, D. D. The Chronicle of January 7 says:

Since Miss Emma Spreckels became Mrs. Thomas Watson no member of the Spreckels family has called upon her, and from none of them has come a message of congratulation.

f congratulation.

Mrs. Watson shows her magnificent in-Mrs. Watson shows her magnificent independence of material help from her
parents by returning to her father property valued at about a million and a half
deliars, given to her from time to time.

Notwithstanding this transfer to her
father of the evidences of title to these
properties of vast value, Mrs. Watson
need not be dependent entirely upon the
revenues of her husband from the brokerage business. She still owns the fine
modern block on Market street known as
the Emma Spreckels building, and the
lot on which the building stands, and
also some other property. The possessions of Mrs. Watson remaining after the
present to her father are valued at \$600.

800 and more, and the annual revenue is 000 and more, and the annual revenue is about \$30,000.

SUGAR DROPS.

Western Refining Company Yields to Over-production. Western Sugar Refining Company

The Western Sugar Refining Company, of which John D. Spreckels is president and Robert Oxnard is secretary, amounced yesterday a reduction of half a cent a pound in the eight marketable classes of the article, says the Examiner of January 5. The reduced price affects California and the Pacific coast generally. The circular, which is brief, gives the new reduced prices per pound as follows: Subject to change without notice—Cube A Crushed, 51-2; Fine Crushed, 51-2; Dry Grannlated, 43-8; Confectioners A, 43-8; alagnolia A, 4; Extra C, 27-8; Golden C, 12-4; Powdered, 5.

The drop in the price is due to large overproduction of the world's supply during the year just closed, and Secretary Robert Oxnard in explaining the matter in detail said last night:

Robert Oxnard in explaining the matter in detail said last night:

"There has been a terrific overproduction of beet sugar in Europe during the past year, and it is now affecting the market price of the refined article. The destruction of the sugar cane plantations in Cuba on account of the rebellion in progress there made people believe the world's supply would fall off greatly and give sugar a very high price. This was the general opinion in Europe, and together with the bounties offered in some parts of Europe for the production of beet sugar, it resulted in a yield unprecedentedly large and more than enough to make up the Cuban deficit. Under the present tariff laws of the country this European sugar is now coming into the country at prices which force it to make a reduction.

"There has a second factor which has

announces that the Pacific Cable Commission has finally signed its report. It says that the lowest tender for a found the pound. Hong Kong shipments of sugar are coming here to an extent that makes their competition felt. The Hong Kong article is made from came by the very cheap labor of China. Just enough its coming here to disturb the market."

Mr. Oxnard did not think the price of sugar would decline much from the present figures.

July occupancy of the Naval Advisory Board, which was engaged in important work.

He was made a commodore in 1889 and placed in command of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. Two years mouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. Two years in the Arbuckles.

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He was made a commodore in 1889 and placed in command of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. Two years mouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. Two years mouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. Two years mouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, upon which duty he remained until his assignment, in 1892, to the command of lower. They declare they will keep the ent figures.

TREATY WITH JAPAN. United States Preparing to Open Its

Doors. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-The Herald's special from Washington says:

Negotiations were practically concluded today by Secretary Olney and Japanese Minister Tori Hospi, by which Article 16 of the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, concluded in 1894, to become operative in 1896, will go into effect immediately. This article provides that citizens or subjects of each nation shall enjoy in the terri-

of each nation shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection
as native citizens or subjects in regard to
patients, trade marks and designs, upon
the fulfillment of the formalities as prescribed by law.

The treaty is one of a series which
Japan has been concluding during the
past two years with all European counries except Spain and Purtural and with past two years with all European countries except Spain and Portugal, and with several South American countries, all of which become operative in 1899. Germany has just ratified for immediate enforcement an article regarding patents, trademarks and designs, and Japanese envoys at the various courts of Europe are negotiating for similar ratifications.

The most important provision of the treaty is that which opens the Empire of Japan to citizens of the United States for travel, residence and business and manufacturing purposes on the same foot-

sanufacturing purposes on the same foot-

PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE. London Conference Will Recommend Its Construction.

MONDON, Jan. 5.—The Pacific Cable Conference will meet within a fortnight to sign a report already agreed upon. It is semi-officially stated that the report unanimously recommends that the cable be built, as it is practically feasible and commercially and solitically be built, as it is practically reasible and commercially and politically necessary.

There is some difference of opinion regarding the relative share of expense to be borne by Great Britain and the Colonies concerned, but the delegates agreed finally to recommend that less be paid by Great Britain and more by the Colonies than was originally considered nenies than was originally considered ne-cessary. The sum asked from Great Britain is understood to be considered financially feasible by Secretary Cham-

Steamship Goes Down.

sons on board were drowned.

Completion of Details at London. England

LILIUOKALANI IS IN BOSTON

Death of Rear Admiral Skerrett, U.S. N.

End of an Honorable Career-Voluntarily Retired From the Navy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- A copyrighted cablegram from London to the Evening Post says: The drafts of the Pacific Cable Commission were signed this afternoon on behalf of the British, Australian and Canadian governments after many months' investigation. The result, which is kept strictly secret for the present, is awaited with keen interest as the first tangible product of Joseph Chamberlain's aggressive coionial policy, an important step towards establishing British supremacy in the Pacific and supplying the empire with an imperial cable free from foreign interference. It is understood the report favors laying a cable at the earliest possible moment between Vanconver and Australia, under joint subsidies by England and Canada, certain of the Australian colonies and New Zealand. It must touch nothing but British territory, leaving Hawaii to be tapped by a branch line. The Laurier government made Canadian support absolutely conditional upon the the cable to the empire in case of war, toga on two practice cruises The Canadian delegates strongly fav-

lia, paying a third of the cost each. English official opinion, supported by 1878 to 1881. some of the Australian colonies and He commanded the flagship Rich-

probably. two years. The project now awaits the Pago. approval of the imperial legislatures. The only difficulty expected is in Aus-

at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William toward Hawaii, which took place with Lee, on Beacon street, Brookline, yesterday, ex-Queen Liliuokalani being the guest of honor, says the Boston Herald of Jan. 2.

The old colonial mansion house was picture, as, grouped in the bay window, it greeted with charming cordial- his honor. ity the many friends who called. In the party were ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Kia Nahsolelin, Mr. Lee, Miss Lee, Mr. J. Haleluhe and Capt. Julius Palmer. The ushers were Misses Flora and Donalena MacDonald and Mr. Frank M. Goss.

The house was richly decorated with flowers. Music was rendered by Miss Sarah MacDonaid, harpist,

The ex-Queen wore a gown of black velvet, with thread lace garniture, caught with jewels. The badge of the Mystic Shrine was prominent. Mrs. Lee wore a costume of French gray and lace, with a bracelet of gold on ling as Japanese, except that land must be leased and cannot be purchased, and makes the inhabitants of either nation amenable to the laws of the country in which they happen to be.

and lace, with a oracelet or gold on her arm, presented to her by her guest as a token of friendship. Mr. Lee wore a New Year's gift from the expectation of the country in the state o her arm, presented to her by her guest Queen, a heart-shaped pin of pearl, with center of amethyst.

ADMIRAL SKERRETT DEAD. Known in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1897. -Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, U. S. N., retired, died at his residence in this city last night. Rear Admiral Skerrett was an Ohio

man, and was appointed from that 1852 he was attached to the razee In-

the sloop Saratoga. In 1862 he was commissioned a Heutenant commander, and for a year or Report that He Was Only Wounded and more was stationed on ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard. In 1863 he was attached to the Shenan-



LATE REAR ADMIRAL SKERRETT

absence of foreign stations, which to 1872, during which time he comwould destroy the strategic value of manded the Macedonian and the Sara-

In 1875 he was placed in command ored the construction and operation of of the Portsmouth, surveying in the the cable as a joint government enter- Pacific. He was on duty at the Washprise by an imperial colonial cable ington Navy Yard from 1875 to 1878, trust of England, Canada and Austra- and was in charge of the first lighthouse district, in New England, from

backed by strenuous opposition to the mond in the Asiatic station from 1881 existing eastern company monopoly, to 1884, assuming command at Panafavored a subsidy to an independent ma, and, by direction of the Navy Decompany, which course will be adopted partment, visiting Apia, Samoa, to settle a difficulty into which the United The cable will cost about \$10,000,000. States Consul had become involved and to be put down and be ready within to examine the coal station at Pago-

He succeeded to the command of the squadron on the Asiatic station in Oc-LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Chronicle announces that the Pacific Cable Commission has finally signed its report. It says that the lowest tender for a Fanning Island cable ranged from Cl.

whether a 12, 15 of 18-word per minure cable is laid.

In a routh (N. H.) Navy Yard. Two years
the Arbuckles.

Tol. Edo, Onlo, Jan. 2.—Yesterday the
Arbuckles met the 1-cent reduction in
package coffee made by the Woolson Co.
This morning the latter cut half a cent
signment, in 1892, to the command of
the Pacific station. He was shortly
afterward transferred to the Asiatic afterward transferred to the Asiatio A delightful reception was that held station, owing to the change of policy tion. Secretary Herbert wrote him a letter at the time, stating that his transfer was not due to any dissatisfaction with his course at Honolulu, filled with guests from 3 to 5 o'clock. He was very popular in Hawaii, and on The receiving party formed a pretty the occasion of his departure there was a great public demonstration in

The Skerrett family have been prominent in the social affairs of Honolulu and this fact led to the unwarranted rumor that the intimacy of Mrs. Skerrett and her two daughters with the families of the Provisional Government was the cause of Commodore Skerrett's removal. Mrs. Skerrett knew the deposed Queen of Hawaii, and had several times called on her while in Honolulu. Mrs. Skerrett is of Southern birth, and entertained at the time of the war pronounced secession views. She made no secret of her opinions. Mrs. Skerrett made frequent visits to relatives in the South. is supposed to possess the last official signature of Abraham Lincoln, which she secured to a pass between the lines on the fatal evening in April, 1865.

Admiral Skerrett voluntarily retired from service July 9, 1894, while in command of the Asiatic station, having the distinction, according to the United States Naval Officer Well records, of serving longer sea and shore duty than any other officer of the navy.

WANAMAKER DEFEATED.

Cannot Go to United States Senate Now, But May Later.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 5.-The facstate in 1848. In that year and until tional Republican contest for the succesdependence of the Mediterranean Senate occupied by J. Donald Cameron, squadron. He was on the sloop Marion from 1852 to 1854, as a midshipman and navigator and watch officer, with station on the coast of Africa, where a squadron was located in those days. sion to the seat in the United States Steamship Goes Down.

BREST, Jan. 6.—The steamship Belsique, bound from Aniwerp for Bayonne, France, was wrecked last night on Cat's Head rocks. Fifteen of the eighteen persons on board were drowned.

Squadron was located in those days. He was made a passed midshipman in 1854, having passed at the head of his class. The following year he was promoted to be master, and at the same moted to be master, and at the same located in those days. He was made a passed midshipman in 1854, having passed at the head of his class. The following year he was promoted to be master, and at the same located in those days. He was made a passed midshipman in 1854, having passed at the head of his class. The following year he was promoted to be master, and at the same located in those days. He was made a passed midshipman in 1854, having passed at the head of his class. The following year he was promoted to be master, and at the same located in those days. He was made a passed midshipman in 1854, having passed at the head of his class. The following year he was promoted to be master, and at the same located in those days. He was made a passed midshipman in 1854, having passed at the head of his class. The following year he was promoted to be master, and at the same located in those days. He was made a passed midshipman in 1854, having passed at the head of his class. The following year he was promoted in those days. He was made a passed midshipman in 1854, having passed at the head of his class. The following year he was promoted in those days.

time was commissioned a licutenant, Superior Court Judge Charles E. Rice of with duty on the frigate Potomac on Wilkesbarre I. with duty on the frigate Potomac, on what was then known as the home squadron.

From 1856 to 1859 he was on board the Falmouth on the Brazilian coast, and from 1860 to 1862 he was again on the African coast, with duty on board the sloop Saratoga.

Witkesbarre L. Senator Quay's term expires in March, 1899, and according to Wanamaker's followers the business men will continue feating Quay should he be a candidate for re-election. The Legislature will ratify the caucus selection of Mr. Penrose on January 8th.

MAUEO ALIVE AGAIN.

is Recovering. NEW YORK, Dec. 20.-A Herald special from Key West says:

at the Washington Navy Yard. In 1863 he was attached to the Shenandoah as executive officer. It was not until 1864 that he actively took part in the great conflict, though when the war broke out he ached to be placed in command of a ship befitting his rank of lieutenant-commander. In that year he was given command of the gunboat Aroostook, and engaged wifth the rebel fortifications at the mouth of the Brazos river in Texas in June, 1864.

After the war he was placed in command of the apprentice ship Portsmouth as a commander. He was on duty at the naval academy from 1868

All is now stated that when he fell from head in order to carry his body off in safety. Under a strong escort, it is alleged that he was carried to Signanea hospital, where, under the skillful treatment of Drs. Valdez Dominguez, he is recuperating. The acute period, it is said, has now passed, as he had only one serious waund—in the stomach. It is said that the other injuries in his jaw and back caused only slight injuries, as no bones were fractured.

CABINET RUMORS.

Visits of Sherman and Allison to Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Gosaip conbecting Senator Sherman's name with
the Secretaryship of State under the McKinley administration was revived here
today when it was stated that upon invitation Senator Sherman would visit
Major McKinley at his home within the
next few days. It is generally believed
here that upon this occasion Senator
Sherman will be formally tendered the
State portfolio, and that he will accept.
PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—Senator William
H. Allison will not be a member of President McKinley's cabinet. The Senator so
announced today while passing through
here on his way to Washington. The
Senator said he would be glad to accept
a portfolio if offered him, but that he
knew if would not be offered. A long conference was held between President-elect
McKinley and Senator Allison at Canton
today, but the nature of the conversation
could not be learned.

CRUISERS FOR JAPAN.

Contract Awarded to Two American

WASHINGTON, Dec. II.—Minister Hoshi of Japan today signed contracts for two new cruisers for the Japanese navy to be built in American ship yards—one by the Cramps of Philadelphia and the other by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. It was the conclusion of negotiations covering many months. The award to American huilders was based not only on the merits of American ships. American armor and American material, but was a distinct recognition on the part of Japan of the kindly acts of the United States during the recent Japanese-Chinese war, and of the cordial feeling between this country and the growing empire of the East. Firms.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY. It May Not Be Signed Before the End

of Next Month. of Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The new treaty between the United States and Great Britain, by which all differences between the two countries for the next five years are to be referred to arbitration, will not be signed at present, and probably not before the end of next month.

In the meantime there is no reason to

Gold Standard in Russia. Gold Standard in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—The most authoritative quarters deny that M. De Witte's gold standard project has been abandoned, as was reported from here. It will be discussed in the Council of the Empire in March, after, the statutes of the bank have undergone the necessary evision to bring them into harmony with

Editor McCullagh (Dead. ST. LOUIS. Dec. IL-Joseph B. Mc-Cullagh, editor of the St. Louis Glob-Democrat and one of the best known newspaper men in the country, is dead as the result of a fall of twenty-five feat from a second-story window of his apart-ments at the residence of his apart-inents at the residence of his aster-in-law, Mrs. Kate Maulon, at 207 West Pine houleyard.

the statement

Planning Revolt in China-CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—According to Weng Chin Poo, editor of the Chinese News. Chicago is to become the headquarters of the Chinese revolutionary junta. This body plans the overthrow of the present Chinese dynasty by an armed hivasion from a convenient island in the South Seas.

Powers Approve the Treaty
LONDON, Dec. II.—The London Chronicle's Rome correspondent telegraphs that it is rumored that the powers generally will give adherence to the arbitration proctocol between the United States and Great Britain, fluir, it is added, will be the first nation to signify its approval.

Flening From the Plague BOMBAY, Jan. 6-It is estimated that 25,000 persons have fied from the city in consequence of the spread of buttonic plague, scattering the contagion in the

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of tne Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and brouchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 59 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Ha-